

Menida bisignata.

Rhaphigaster bisignatus, Walk. Cat. Het. ii. p. 366 (1867).

Menida discoidalis.

Rhaphigaster discoidalis, Walk. Cat. Het. iii. p. 568 (1868).

Menida indecora.

Rhaphigaster indecorus, Walk. Cat. Het. iii. p. 568 (1868).

Menida continuus.

Rhaphigaster continuus, Walk. Cat. Het. ii. p. 368. n. 76 (1867).
 Var. *Rhaphigaster interruptus*, Walk. loc. cit. p. 369. n. 77.

Menida rubriplaga.

Rhaphigaster rubriplaga, Walk. Cat. Het. ii. p. 365. n. 64 (1867).

Menida leucophava.

Antestia leucophæa, Walk. Cat. Het. ii. p. 281. n. 19 (1867).

[To be continued.]

LIII.—*Description of a new Cetoniid Beetle from East Africa.* By E. A. HEATH, M.D., F.L.S.

Golianthus (Sphyrorrhina) Wisci.

Shining black. Thorax septangular in shape and very coarsely and thickly punctured, with three narrow ochraceous longitudinal lines, the central line being faintly continued through the scutellum. The anterior part of pronotum is slightly raised to a point, on each side of which are two small ochraceous spots, one at base of head, the other on disk a little before centre. The head is anteriorly prolonged into a square frontal horn-like process 5 lines in width and 4 lines from front to base, its anterior angles terminating in a spine. The anterior horn is about 9 lines in length and granularly rugose, broad at its base (about $3\frac{1}{2}$ lines). It is triangular in shape, rising abruptly from the head to a height of about 3 lines, then convexly depressed to its apex for 6 lines. It gradually lessens in size to the apex, which is terminated by a cruciform process with its angles curved backward, the horn forming a bridge-like structure over the horn-like clypeus.

The elytra are much more finely punctured, and are covered with irregular rows of small spots and blotches of the same colour as the lines on the thorax; they have also two short elongate ochraceous spots, one above the other, at the base two similar spots on each margin just above the middle, and two small blotches at the end, one on each side of the suture. The pygidium is rough, with long black hairs at the vent; there is a fringe of black hairs at the sides of



the abdomen, which is also shining black, punctured, and more or less covered with black hairs. The anterior femora are hairy, the anterior tibiae are more sparingly so and have one inner spine near the apex and three outer spines. The intermediate legs have black hairs on the femora and a thick fringe of black hair on the inner side of the tibiae, with three terminal spines. The posterior legs have the femora less hairy, but have the same fringe of black hairs on the inner side of the tibiae. All the legs are thickly punctured.

Long. from head to apex of elytra 20 lines; max. lat. 12 lines.

Hab. British East Africa.

Allied to *Golianthus Fornussinii*, Westw., from which it differs by the much more produced head, the bridge-like horn, with its broad and triangular base, the longer and more attenuated scutellum, and the three spines to the lateral margin of the anterior femora, &c.

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL NOTICE.

The Students' Flora of New Zealand and the outlying Islands. By THOMAS KIRK, F.L.S. Wellington, N.Z.: J. Mackay, Government Printer. 1899. Super Royal 8vo, pp. vi, 408.

WE have in this fragment the last work on which the late Professor Kirk was engaged at the time of his lamented death in March 1898, being the whole of the material he had put into the hands of the printer. It is well known that he had been occupied on an account of the flora of his adopted country for many years, and no better man could have undertaken it. The hope is expressed in the Introduction that the completion may be entrusted to other hands, and if the author's notes are sufficiently brought together it may be accomplished by his son.

The Government printers have done their part well, sundry small typographical errors being no doubt due to the fact that the author could not correct the proof himself. Besides the Errata set out on p. 384 (which may be considered as corrected), the most important error noted by us in glancing through the volume is on page 72, where the reference to *Gayia Lyallii*, "J. E. Baker . . . 37," should read "E. G. Baker . . . 137," while on page 379, in the sixth line, the first two letters have dropped out from DICOTYLEDONS. Again, under the genera *Azorella* and *Helichrysum* there are references given which are entirely misleading as they stand; it is also unfortunate, too, that the author should have preferred to cite Allan Cunningham's paper by its title as "Precursores," instead of referring to its proper place in the 'Annals of Natural History,' ser. 1, iv. (1840), where the page should be cited instead of the running number of the plants; this could have been supplied from the 'Index Kewensis,' which the author has employed elsewhere.

Turning to the scientific points of interest in the volume, we note that a new genus, *Huttoniella*, is established for four species of *Carmichaelia*, on account of the pods being indehiscent, the seeds not exceeding three in number, and the radicle conduplicate. Furthermore, the genus *Hoheria* is retained for the original species, *H. populnea*, A. Cunn.; *Shawia paniculata*, Forst., is re-established,